# **Lincoln-Lancaster Planning Department**

Memorandum

**TO:** Planning Staff

**FROM:** Stephen Henrichsen

**DATE:** November 7, 2003

SUBJECT: Comp Plan Amendment - Southeast Upper Salt Creek Watershed Study

**COPIES:** 

Enclosed are amended pages for the 2025 Lincoln/Lancaster County Comprehensive Plan with all amendments per the Southeast Upper Salt Creek watershed study as adopted by the Lincoln City Council and Lancaster County Board on September 9, 2003 and October 7, 2003, respectively.

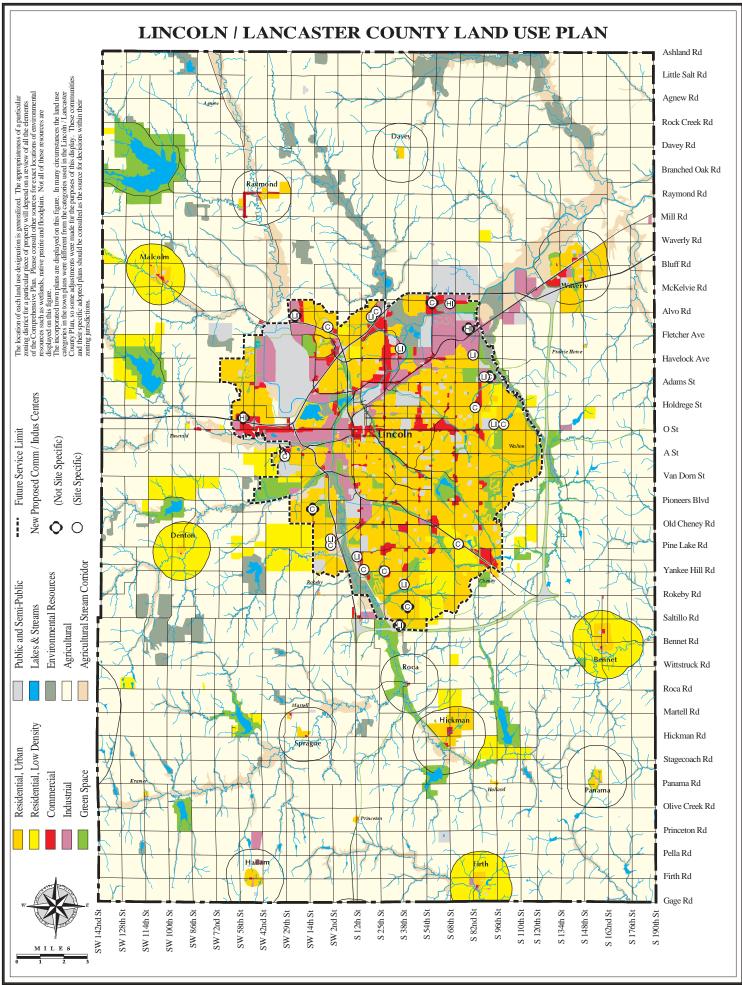
Please replace pages F 23 through F 26 with the enclosed.

Please replace pages F 79 and F 80 with the enclosed.

Please replace pages F 155 and F 156 with the enclosed.

The amended pages are also available on the Internet at <a href="www.ci.lincoln.ne.us/city/plan/index.htm">www.ci.lincoln.ne.us/city/plan/index.htm</a>.

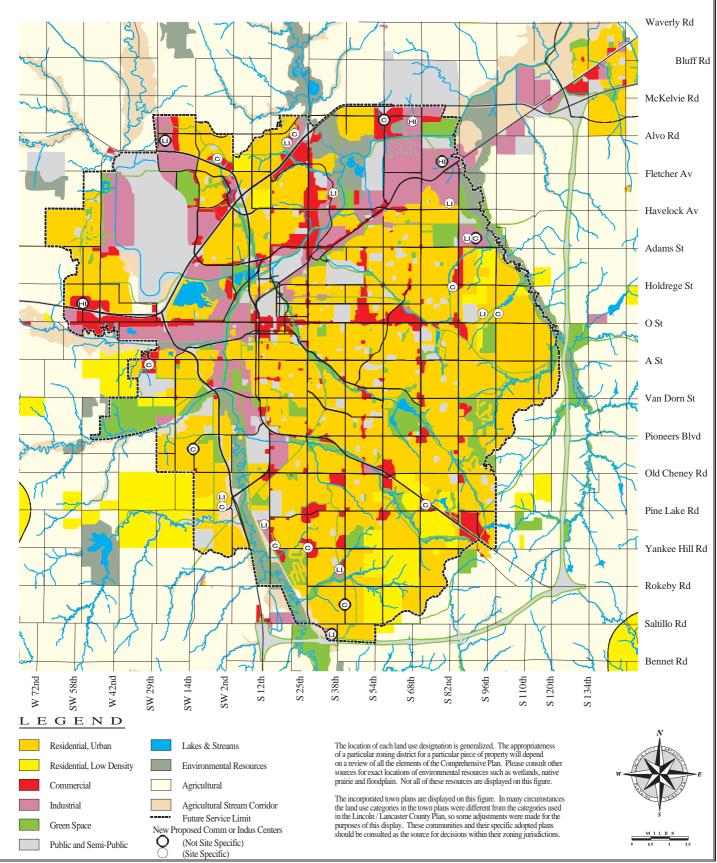
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# LINCOLN AREA DETAIL FROM LINCOLN / LANCASTER COUNTY LAND USE PLAN



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Special consideration should also be given to the Salt Creek floodplain from Van Dorn Street to Superior Street where the FEMA Flood Insurance Study recommends preserving flood storage so as not to increase flood heights greater than one foot.

## **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

Watershed planning will continue in order to be proactive and integrate stewardship principles for land conservation, stream and wetland buffers, better site design, Best Management Practices (BMP), and erosion and sediment control. The natural drainage system can serve multiple benefits, including wildlife habitat and recreation.

The community should encourage site designs that are compatible with the natural characteristics of the site, clustering development, minimizing grading and impervious cover, and preserving site hydrology to the maximum extent possible. Naturalized or bioengineered solutions to drainage issues should be used wherever possible.

Subject to the findings of the Mayor's Floodplain Task Force and the assumptions used in crafting this Plan, future urban development will be outside of the floodplain and floodway. This helps new development avoid potential flood risks and preserves the important functions of the floodplain. Keeping development outside of the floodplain preserves flood storage and other natural and beneficial functions of floodplains. It also avoids the long-term, cumulative impact of development in the floodplain.

Best Management
Practices (BMP) are
defined as measures that
remove or prevent pollutants from entering
stormwater. Examples of
BMP include stabilizing all
areas disturbed during construction and preserving
natural drainageways. It is
the City's policy to encourage the use of BMP in new
development and redevelopment.

## **STRATEGIES**

Create a stormwater utility, as a division of the Public Works and Utilities Department, to provide for a steady revenue source as well as an organizational structure to address the growing needs of the stormwater and watershed management system.

Use public projects as an opportunity to set positive examples for the community relative to stormwater and floodplain management.

Develop project approaches which view stormwater as an asset, by working with the natural topography and using wetlands, floodplains, and natural drainage corridors as natural ways to manage flood flows and stormwater run-off.

Designate areas for future urban development outside of floodplain and floodway areas to avoid introducing new development to flood risks and to preserve the important functions of the floodplain.

Opportunities should be sought for the reclamation of floodplain functions through the acquisition and relocation of structures and the re-establishment of natural or open space areas.

Utilize naturalized or bioengineered solutions to drainage issues wherever possible.

Develop a Watershed Management Master Plan for Lincoln and future growth areas. Integrate existing neighborhoods and growth areas into watershed planning.

Utilize basin master plan recommendations and components as analysis tools to be referenced and compared with proposed development within the basin, and as a guide in the preparation of future capital improvement projects.





#### Future Conditions - Utilities

Seek broad public participation in the location and design of specific watershed management projects. The relative benefits of the projects to be evaluated should include impacts on the flood hazards, water quality, channel integrity, natural character, bridges, culverts, and existing public and private structures.

Future master planning efforts for largely undeveloped basins will rely more heavily on pro-active better management practice (BMP) measures and the conservation of existing natural drainage features to most effectively manage stormwater and floodplains. Designs of human made features should seek to utilize bioengineering and other naturalized techniques, incorporating trail systems and other linear park features where possible.

The following watershed studies have been adopted in order to provide guidance to watershed management activities within the basin.

- Stevens Creek Watershed Study and Flood Management Plan, 1998 (for rural watershed).
- Beal Slough Stormwater Master Plan, May 2000.
- Southeast Upper Salt Creek Watershed Master Plan, 2003.



## SANITARY LANDFILL

The Bluff Road Sanitary Landfill is projected to be at capacity near the year 2025 based on current generation rates and the projected population growth rate of 1.5 percent per year. Planning for expansion of the Bluff Road Landfill on City owned property just east of the existing site is anticipated. The City policy of public ownership, operation and financing of integrated solid waste management services is anticipated to continue during the planning period. This additional landfill area has not been permitted by the State of Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

The North 48th Street construction and demolition landfill estimated life is 17 years (Year 2019) based on current generation rates and projected rates of growth. Thus, a new facility for handling construction and demolition debris will need to be sited during the planning period, starting in 2014. During the planning period the North 48th Street construction and demolition landfill and the old solid waste landfill closure shall be completed and may be returned to public use. The N. 48th Street transfer station and recycling areas are scheduled to remain.

### RECYCLING

Additional multi-material recycling sites will be required in each new development area to provide for convenient use by residents in growth areas. The growth of population in the County will also require additional recycling sites in villages in the County. Southwest Lancaster County would have the higher priority for new sites.

Other methods for the collection of recyclables, such as expansion of a curbside pick-up program to a city and county-wide basis may become economically feasible during the planning period and will continue to be evaluated on a periodic basis throughout the planning period.

## **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

No out of county waste is accepted for landfill disposal. This policy reserves landfill capacity for city and county residents and allows administration of programs under existing authorities.

Create a county-wide integrated, efficient, environmentally safe and conservation-oriented recycling and waste management system. Promote and support markets for waste materials and recycled products.



sewer), and may include specific or general plans for the private financing of improvements to the infrastructure supporting or contributing to the land uses in the annexed area.

The character of existing residential areas should be respected as much as possible during the annexation process. However, any annexation of existing residential areas will include some costs which must be the responsibility of property owners.

Annexation to facilitate the installation of improvements and/or possible assessment districts is appropriate if it is consistent with the annexation policies of the Plan listed above.

Plans for the provision of services within the areas considered for annexation shall be carefully coordinated with the Capital Improvements Program of the City and the County.



Each town in Lancaster County will have their own procedures for annexation.

## On-Going Comprehensive Plan Activities

While the Comprehensive Plan may have received formal approval, certain long-range planning tasks remain to be completed or continued as part of the Plan's implementation. These include:

**Interagency Cooperation and Coordination** – Broad involvement of numerous public agencies and departments were used in the Plan's formulation. The cooperation and coordination of efforts with these groups needs to remain in place during the Plan's implementation.

**Joint Planning Commission and Planning Department** – The City and County created a joint City-County Planning Commission and a single City-County Planning Department more than fifty years ago. This structure has served the community well over this period. It is intended that this structure remain in place as a means for furthering the implementation of the Plan.

**City-County Common** – The City Council, County Board, and Lincoln Mayor hold a joint meeting each month to discuss issues of common concern to them. This group is known as the City-County Common. The Common provides a regular opportunity for the elected officials to discuss planning issues of joint interest to them.

**MPO Officials Committee and Technical Committee** – Through the Metropolitan Planning Organization structure, the Officials and the Technical Committees lend additional policy and technical oversight to the process. These standing groups meet on an ad hoc basis to review, discuss, and approve matters relating to



the area-wide transportation planning process. This includes the annual MPO Work Program, Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), Annual Certification, Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and other related studies and programs.

**Subarea Planning** – The Comprehensive Plan provides broad guidance for achieving the community's stated Vision. Putting details to the Plan takes additional effort. One means of doing this is through the preparation of subarea plans. Subarea plans offer greater details about the intended future of an area of the community — including land uses, infrastructure requirements, and development policies and standards. Many of these subarea plans are prepared by the City-County Planning Department, while some are prepared by other agencies and departments. Subarea plans from the previous (1994) Comprehensive Plan carried over as part of this Comprehensive Plan include:

- North 27th Street Corridor Plan, RDG Crose Gardner Shukert, April 1997.
- Antelope Valley Major Investment Study: Amended Draft Single Package, City of Lincoln; May 1998, Updated November 1998.
- Investment Strategy for a Competitive Downtown, Leland Consulting Group; 1999.
- Wilderness Park Subarea Plan; February, 2000
- Stonebridge Creek Development Area at 14th to 27th, north of the Interstate; March 27, 2000.
- Greater Arnold Heights Area Neighborhood Plan; September, 2000.
- Southeast Lincoln/Highway 2 Subarea Plan; March 26, 2001.
- City-County Solid Waste Management Plan, Public Works and Utilities Department and Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department; September, 1994.
- Ground Water Management Plan, Lower Platte South Natural Resources District; April, 1995.
- Consolidated Plan for HUD Entitlement Programs; FY 2000 Urban Development;
- Lincoln Water System Facilities Master Plan, Public Works and Utilities Department; April 2003.
- Lincoln Wastewater Facilities Plan, Public Works and Utilities Department; March 2003.
- Stevens Creek Watershed Study and Flood Management Plan, Lower Platte South Natural Resources District; March 1998.
- Beal Slough Stormwater Master Plan, Olsson Associates & Wright Water Engineers; May 2000.
- Southeast Upper Salt Creek Watershed Master Plan, 2003.

As part of the Annual Plan Status Report process, the Planning Director should complete a yearly review of all subarea plans that become five years of age and older. This review would be for the purpose of determining the continued viability and relevance of those subareas plans to the Comprehensive Plan and the long range planning process.

As part of the first Annual Review Status Report of this Plan, some of the older studies that are not included as part of this Plan but for which updating consideration might be given include: 1989 Lincoln Area Trails Master Plan (w/1992 Supplement entitled State of the Trails Report); 1992 Mo-Pac East Recreational Trail Master Plan; 1987 University Place Neighborhood Plan; 1987 Woods Park Neighborhood Plan; 1990 Downtown Housing Plan with 1994 Update; and, 1996 Downtown 2001: Heart of the City Plan.

**Human Services Planning** - Explore points of common concern and emphasis between the long range land use Comprehensive Plan and the community's long range health and human services Community Services Implementation Plan (CSIP). Enhancing the coordination of these two endeavors should be initiated and completed within two years from the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

